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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 29 1917.

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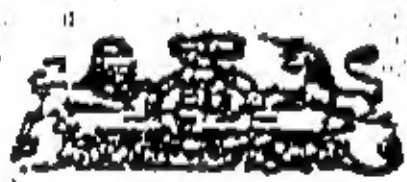
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half
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"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
Here shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
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Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

MINOR OPERATIONS ON BRITISH
FRONT.

London, May 28.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We repulsed raiders to the north-
west of Cherisy and to the south of
Fons, inflicting casualties and cap-
turing some prisoners.

We successfully carried out a raid
to the north of Armentieres, in the
neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We
reached the German support line and
took about thirty prisoners.

THE AIR RAID.

WHERE THE DAMAGE WAS
DONE.

London, May 28.
Viscount French announces that
the chief damage done by the air-
raid on Friday, was sustained by
Egglestone.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 28.
A French communiqué reports:—

Three more attacks on Cabuqi and
Teton in Champagne were completely
repulsed.

The enemy artillery was fairly lively
in the regions of Hill 304, and Mor-
thomme on the left bank of the Meuse.
A French detachment penetrated the
enemy's second line, in the region of
Uffholtz, in Alsace, and found many
German dead. Prisoners were also
brought back.

French air squadrons dropped six
tons of bombs on military establish-
ments and railway lines, especially in
Champagne, in the region of Thionville.
We brought down nine enemy aircraft,
two others were forced down in our
lines and five in the enemy's lines.

THE TAKING OF THE CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

London, May 27.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at
French Headquarters gives a graphic
description of the position on California
Plateau on the naked top of which the
French held out for three weeks in
hurriedly improvised trenches. The
men often had only one meal a day.
The appearance of a single head above
the trenches was the signal for a
tempest of shells. The importance of
the Plateau lies in the fact that it marks
the eastern extremity of the great crest
overlooking, to the south, the valley of
the Aisne and to the north, the valley
of the Ailette.

TROUBLE IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 27.

The German papers admit that things
are not running smoothly in Poland
where the different bodies created by
the Germans are at loggerheads, parti-
cularly regarding the Regency.

A NEW DEMAND BY COTTON OPERATIVES.

London, May 27.

At a meeting of all the representa-
tives of the cotton spinners in the
northern counties, in connection with
the demands for payment for cleaning
the machinery as an addition to wages,
which at present cover this duty, it was
decided to ask the employers to confer
with the representatives of the workers
in connection with this matter.

A RUSSIAN AMBASSADORIAL CHANGE.

PETERSBURG, May 27.

The report that M. Lavsky has been
appointed as Ambassador to London is
a misapprehension. There is no ques-
tion of his appointment there, although
he will be replaced at Paris.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

CONTINUED PROGRESS.

London, May 28.

An Italian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—

We strengthened our positions on
the Julian front, and captured
strongly fortified trenches to the east
and south-east of Jamiano. We
crossed the Timavo river and occu-
pied San Giovanni, to the north-west
of Duino. We captured nine 6-inch
guns.

We repulsed two violent counter-
attacks on the "Vidice" sector, and on
the heights to the east of Gorizia.
Strong parties of infantry penetrated
a point on our line to the south-
ward of Gradina, but we drove them
out, taking 150 prisoners.

WORK OF BRITISH MONITORS IN THE GULF OF TRIESTE.

London, May 27.

Special correspondents relate the
performances of British monitors in the
Gulf of Trieste when bombarding the
Austrian rear. The first shot was fired
at dawn and landed on the railway at
Prosecco, just north of Trieste. The
second struck a train which vanished in
a ghastly ruin. The monitors smashed
the aeroplane sheds and flattened the
station at Prosecco, destroyed a viaduct
and produced a great fire at Contevello.
Austrian hydroplanes viciously
attacked the monitors but were driven
off by the Italian aircraft.

"AWAY WITH BELGIUM"

GERMAN APPEAL TO THE
FLEMINGS.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

Krupp's organ, the *Rheinisch-
Westfälische Zeitung*, unblushingly
declares that Brussels henceforth
will be a Low German bulwark.
The burning of Louvain, after all,
was a small sacrifice compared with
the good which the Flemings have
reaped from it. Millions of German
and Flemish throats must cry
"Away with Belgium," which has
ceased to exist. The Flemings
should not forget that hundreds of
thousands of Germans died to secure
their liberty.

AMERICA'S ACHIEVE- MENTS.

100,000 AMERICANS WILL SHORTLY
BE IN FRANCE.

London, May 28.

The Press Bureau, in summarising
America's achievements since she enter-
ed the war, states that including the
Americans who are already serving with
the French and British armies, there
will shortly be a total of 100,000
Americans in France. Arrangements
have been made for the construction of
3,500 war aeroplanes and the training
of 6,000 aviators, this year.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, May 28.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has
been settled; the weavers accepting the
employers' offer of a ten per cent.
advance in wages, commencing from
the first pay day in July.

RE-ORGANISATION AT THE ADMIRALTY.

London, May 27.

The appointment of a number of
experts is announced in connection with
Sir Eric Geddes' department at the
Admiralty, including General Collard,
who is to control the construction and
purchase of merchant vessels and
transport etc.; Sir Vincent Raven, who
will be responsible for the manufacture
and purchase of ordnance; and Admiral
Laurence Power, who will take over the
general management of the dockyards.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be open for inspection from THURSDAY, the 21st May to WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. S. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1816

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1917, at 4.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VREUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1825

NOTICE

WE have from the 1st day of May opened our Offices at Shanghai, Canton, under the style of HONG & KARANATHA LIMITED, where we shall carry on business as Import and Export and General Merchants. Raw and Waste Silk and also Oriental Products.

ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG,

NOSSERWAN ROMANJEE,

KARANATHA.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1818

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 26th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 26th March and the 26th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 26th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be received to open a free of telegraphic charges, and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

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HIRE.

CASH OR

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TUNING & REPAIRING.

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INTIMATIONS

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A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE for one or two small children. Peak District preferred.

Apply—

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Co. "CHINA-MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1807.

AS AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to issue Fire Insurance Policies covering approved risks on favourable terms.

BANKER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1917. 1848

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS.

FOR

EXPORT OR STRAIGHTEN USE.

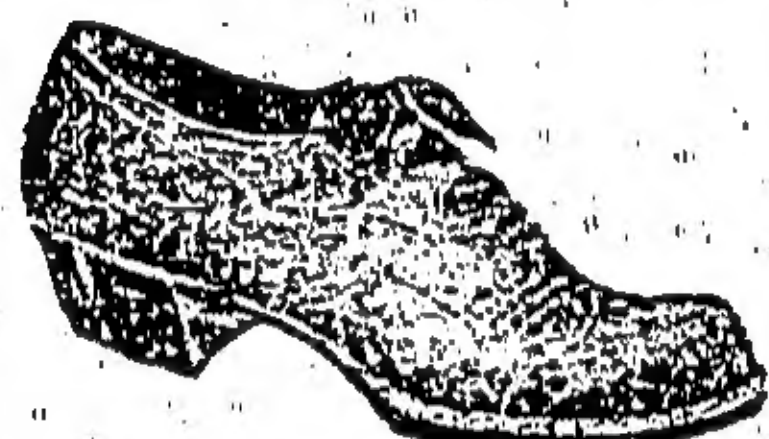
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Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



SAVARASSE'S

SANTAL CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend them.

Of all Chemists.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher in European Official and Maritime in his Colony for 15 years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read the Chinese character and in possession of a first class certificate as Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 112, Wellington Street, First floor.

[1251]



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BUGS

FLEAS MOTHS

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"LEADING THE WAY"

"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL and LONDON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

ENGLAND'S VOLUNTEER ARMY.

THE NEW MORAL.

Mr. Palmer has studied a phenomenon of the greatest interest, the moral of England's volunteer army, as exhibited in the battle on the Somme, July 1916. His conclusions are both valuable and reassuring. He has disposed of all doubts as to how the town bred man, more highly strung than his forefathers, would stand the test of a war far more nerve-racking than any that had gone before.

The battle of the Somme was not intended, as the public vainly imagined, to break the German line, but "to gain a victory in moral, to train the Army for future offensives." It accomplished its purpose. The New Army emerged as gold from the refiner's fire.

A question was answered for anyone who had been in the Manchurian War, the lesson that those bred in sight of cathedrals and surpass without any inspiration of Oriental fatalism or religious fanaticism the courage of the land of Shintoi and Bushido.

The author came afterwards upon one of these heroic battalions in billet in a warehouse.

They were Yorkshiremen, mostly workers in worsted mills. They had a job to do, and they did it, just as they would have done in one of the factories at home.

In the dim light of the warehouse they talked on, making their task appear as a half-holiday of sport.

Mostly, I think, it was inborn racial phlegm.

The Germans, true to their instinct for making psychological blunders, believed that the Canadians lacked this racial phlegm, that they would be "high strung, nervous, quick for the offensive, but badly organised and 'poor at sticking.' They soon found out their mistake.

At St. Eloi they were put to such tests as only the 'Yps' soldiers can provide. The time was winter, when chill water filled the shell craters, and the soil oozed out of sand-bags, and the mist was a cold, wet poultice.

When a Canadian officer was asked if he had organised some trenches that his battalion had taken, he replied: "How can you organise pea soup?" After it had been well mud-soaked, the Canadian First Division was caught in the gas attack.

"It refused to yield when it was only human gas, and stood resolute in the fumes between the Germans and success."

Again the Germans supposed that the Australians were undisciplined, untrained. But they showed themselves masters of the "grim, stealthy advance."

The contest of will, courage, audacity, alertness, and resource, man to man, suited the Australian bent. "Advance, Australia!" is the Australian motto, and the Australians advanced.

Every day we heard that they had taken more ground, thanks to a grim persistence which somewhat said would not count with their high-strung temperament.

But what about the New Zealanders, whose standard of individual intelligence and education was so high, who loved chiefly to discuss social organisation and municipal improvements—would they make good fighters?

"They have never failed to take an objective set them," said a general, after the

taking of Flers, "and they have always joined their positions with slight losses. Could there be any higher praise? Success and thrift, courage and skill in taking cover." They went, keeping their order well on parade, working out each evolution with the "tanks."

Each part of the Empire in turn rises to the occasion, displaying, with certain interesting differences in their spirit, the same magnificent fighting ability. The mention of the tanks brings us back to the Mother Country, who furnished the men that manned those tanks. In the novelty of this new engine of war and the curiosity as to its movements we are apt to lose sight of the strain put upon their crews.

Columbus crossing uncharted seas did not undertake a more daring journey than the skipper of the tanks. All was speculation and uncertainty. Officers and crew were sealed up in a steel box, the sport of destiny. They went out prepared to die.

PLACE NAMES OF THE EMPIRE.

"The Place Names of the Empire" was the subject of a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute by Sir Charles Lucas, under the presidency of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa. The lecturer pointed out that one of the leading characteristics of the place names was that in so far as they were nearly all the names of men of action—explorers, soldiers, scientists, missionaries, governors—rather than of politicians, they were the names of men who did the work while others talked. (Laughter.) Even Wellington, the name which ranked next to Victoria as one of the most widely distributed among the places of the Empire, probably commemorated the soldier rather than the Prime Minister. The inference one drew from this fact was that the British Empire was made by a practical rather than by a sentimental race. Another interesting fact was that most of these names were to be found in the Western and Southern parts of the world, and very few in the Eastern. The explanation was that the Eastern part belonged to the old world, and had its names already, while in the West and the South the adventurers were making new homes, which they called by their own names or after their own old homes. There were many "Kingstons" and "Queentowns" and the names of Kings and Queens were perpetuated again and again throughout the Empire. The real point of the multiplicity of names of this character was that it proclaimed to the world that the British Empire was a monarchy, and that authors of this nomenclature took pains to advertise the fact. At this time, when everybody was throwing up the name over a republic, the lecturer thought it could not be too widely recognised that the Crown was a great asset of Empire, and that even in the advanced democracies beyond the seas the King was taken for granted as the symbol and embodiment of the conception of Empire. (Cheers.)

ECCENTRIC BEAUTY.

"LOUD" HATS AND PETROL TO WASH WITH.

The will of the late Mrs. Francis E. Shaw, of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, stated to have been one of the most beautiful women in England at one time, and possessed of considerable wealth, was recently being contested in the courts by her husband, Captain Townsend W. Shaw, a barrister.

Miss Mary Freer stated that she knew Mrs. Shaw, who was afraid of being kidnapped. She always picked up things with a piece of paper.

Mr. Willis (cross-examining): Did she always wear white gloves and a very loud hat?

His Lordship: What is a loud hat?

Witness said she kept a hat shop, and Mrs. Shaw bought hats from her. Mrs. Shaw used to pick up money with paper. She was afraid of microbes. She neglected herself. She used to carry petrol to her bedroom and used to wash her face with it.

A chauffeur who used to drive Mrs. Shaw said when he told her someone had said she was a beauty, she exclaimed, "Go and tell him the beauty has sent the beast a shilling."

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy fish building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.35.

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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Coles and

Bentley's

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Telegraphic Address

MEXICO HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,

at No. 10, Ardmut Road.

MEXICO

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained.

Double and Single Beds, Dressing
Tables, Bed Linen, Marble-top Wash
stands, Sofas and Chairs, Rattan Ware,
Chairs and Lounges, Toilet Crockery,
Clothes Hangers, Towel Racks, Partitions,
Brass Fenders and Stools, Shanghai
Baths.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 25, 1917. 1847

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

FRIDAY,

the 1st June, 1917, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Voeux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street,—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dining
Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs,
&c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots,
&c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures,
&c., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware,
including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands,
&c., Brass Fenders and Fire Screens,
a few lots of Porcelain and China, &c.,
Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Electric
Lamps, Fans, Enamelled Baths, Carpets
and Rugs.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1843

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and
HOUGH have received instructions to
sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M.

at their Sales Room, Ice House Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria

Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and
known and registered in the Land Office
as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF
MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with
the messuages erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999
years created by a Crown Lease dated
the 8th day of April 1868.

Area in respect of Section "A" of
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent
\$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of
Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft.
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.75.

For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Principals Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of

THE DEUTSCH ANSTÄTZE BANK.

or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1777

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and
lack ambition or nerve force, you are
running the risk of having a serious
breakdown if you fail to secure proper
treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss
of strength or nerve troubles there is
nothing that can equal Sargol for restoring
the nerve cells and bringing
strength and energy to every part of the
body. Sargol has increased the strength
of delicate, run-down, nervous people
more than 300 per cent. in many
instances. It does not matter whether
you have lost your strength and nerve
power from over-work, illness, or from
business worries, Sargol will bring back
your old-time strength and energy if
you give it a fair trial. It strengthens
the system and tones it up as no other
preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and
not a patent medicine. It is so carefully
prepared that even the weakest stomach
will quickly assimilate its strength and
nerve-restoring properties. That is why
it is prescribed so freely by physicians
for those whose strength is below
normal. If you are wondering if Sargol
would actually benefit you, why not do
the one thing which can convince you—
give Sargol a trial! And with your
nerve, begging you for help, and your
friends worrying about your condition,
why not do this now?

Sargol is sold and recommended in
England by such high-class firms as
Roths, Cash, Chemists, Harrods, Self-
ridges, T. S. B. & Co., Ltd., and
R. H. & Co., Ltd. Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by
such well-known chemists as A. S. &
Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria
Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's
Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary,
and by other leading dealers every-
where.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Liquidators of Messrs.
JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order
of the Hongkong Government to sell by
Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917.

at his Sales Rooms,

DREDDEN STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak,
Hongkong, and being Rural Building
Lot No. 13.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lysbait," 104 The
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the
Colony of Hongkong with an area of
12,432 square feet and registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 13.

The lot is held for the unexpired
residue of a term of 75 years created
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 29th day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory

organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,

BRONCHITIS, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power that is simply

unmatched.

TANG FOR

Sole Importers

14, D'ARCADE STREET.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPY No. 1

THERAPY No. 2

THERAPY No. 3

THERAPY No. 4

THERAPY No. 5

THERAPY No. 6

THERAPY No. 7

THERAPY No. 8

THERAPY No. 9

THERAPY No. 10

THERAPY No. 11

THERAPY No. 12

THERAPY No. 13

THERAPY No. 14

THERAPY No. 15

THERAPY No. 16

THERAPY No. 17

THERAPY No. 18

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOXING BOUTS—CHALLENGE TO "OBSERVER."

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—In reply to the letter of
"Observer" in your issue of last week,
the points of the Smith-Simes fight
were independently checked and agreed
upon, in favour of Smith, by my co-
reference and myself; also, Simes himself
told me he was glad it was refereeing the
second fight between him and Smith as
my first decision was a just one.

I cannot agree with "Observer" that
serious breaches of the Rules occurred
in any of the contests, no faults were
claimed by either principals or seconds,
and neither does the Rule distinctly say,
as stated by "Observer," that holding
an opponent merits disqualification. The
Rule says that "The Referee may dis-
qualify after a caution," and in my
opinion, no holding in any of these
contests was sufficiently serious to merit
more than a caution.

"Observer" says "In the Ahearn-Royal
bout Royal forced Ahearn through the
ropes, after falling through the ropes
Ahearn got to his feet and endeavoured
to enter the ring. Royal was on the
other side of the ropes unsupervised
Ahearn's entry, the fact that Ahearn
was on his feet quite justified Royals
action. Had Ahearn crawled through
the ropes upon his hands and knees then
Royal would have been bound to step
back and let him enter. Immediately
Ahearn fell through the ropes the count
should have started and continued
until Ahearn either got into the arena
again or was counted out."

Now, Rule 1 of the Queensberry Rules,
under which this fight took place, reads
"To be a fair stand up boxing match in
a 21 foot ring."

"Observer" says that Ahearn being on
his feet outside the ropes quite justified
Royal preventing Ahearn's entry but this
is opposed to the Rule which provides
that both men must be in the ring.
Royals, therefore, under the Rule, could
not touch Ahearn until Ahearn was in
the ring, not could Royal prevent
Ahearn entering the ring.

"Observer" is also incorrect in saying
that Royal must step back. Under the
Rules Royal may stay anywhere in the
ring until Ahearn has entered the ring,
and if Ahearn after having so entered
the ring, is on his hands and knees and is
not out of distance then only must Royal
step back.

There was no occasion to count, as
Ahearn was not down, he was outside the
ropes only by accident and was ready
and willing to enter the ring. Royal's
action in the heat of the fight was quite
natural, and Royal at once let Ahearn
enter the ring on being asked to do so.

The referee has absolute power to
interpret the Rules and to decide any
question not covered by the Rules, and
I think that a Referee who disqualified
any boxer in these contests would be
quite unfit for his position. An eminent
Referee on being asked for advice upon
the subject said "Have a good knowledge
of the rules and use common sense."
Common sense tells us when boxers are
doing their honest best to put up clean,
good fights, as did all these men.

"Observer" must know that Americans
are used to fight with one hand free, and
not with both hands free as in these
bouts; he must know that they came
with little training, that many of the
boxers were recruited at short notice and
some with little experience; they put up
these bouts, the best and fairest of box-
ing; and on behalf of the boxers I
emphatically disagree with "Observer."
All the boxers deserve great credit as do
Inspector Wilson and the officials, busy
men who gave their scanty leisure and
their monetary support to this show.

"Observer" has given a letter! "Ob-
server's" letter shows ignorance of the
Rules, and of the duties of a Referee,
and, as his letter appears to be directed
against me personally, I hereby chal-
lenge "Observer" to three two minute
rounds at the next bout which take
place; I have not time for further discus-
sion and just say to "Observer," whoever
he may be, "Don't talk, fight!"

I am, etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

There is far more fellowship in the

bar or smoke room of a public-house

than in the average Christian Church,"

said the Rev. Bernard Snell, chairman of

the Congregational Union.

COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop

it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made

for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that it

only a cough. "Very palatable"

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

[Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25]

THE MAGISTRACY.

CUT OFF HIS WIFE'S HAIR TO KEEP HER

A Chinese silversmith, residing at
No. 30 Second Street, was charged
before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday with
assaulting his wife and cutting off her
hair.

It was alleged by the complainant
that her husband had become jealous of
her, and after beating her with a piece
of fire wood, he cut off her hair with a
razor and drove her from the house.

The defendant's story was that his
wife had informed him that she no
longer cared to be his wife, as she wanted
to marry a man who resided in
Lascar Row. The defendant then in-
formed his wife that if she wished to
leave him, she must permit him to cut
off her hair, and to this she agreed.

The defendant then admitted having
cut off his wife's hair, and in
reply to the magistrate's inquiry as
to his reason for cutting off her hair,
explained that he did not want to give
her up and believed that after her hair
was cut her lover would not marry her.

He denied, however, having either
beaten his wife or driven her from the
house and stated that as she had
continually run away from him, it
had frequently been necessary for him
to lock her in her abode.

His Worship (to the complainant):
Did you consent to have your hair cut
off?

The Complainant: Is any woman
in the world so great a fool as to want
her hair cut off?

"Look! I will show your Worship,"
called the complainant, and quickly
removing her head scarf exposed her
shortened hair.

His Worship then adjourned the
case until next Wednesday morning,
fixing the defendant's bail at fifty
dollars.

INDIAN VAGRANTS.

Two Indians named Kaser Sing and
Kuppal Sing were brought before Mr.
J. R. Wood yesterday on the charge of
vagrancy.

Inspector Sim informed the magistrate
that the defendants were destitute and
had been found sleeping in the Muham-
medan Cemetery after having been
ejected from the Sikh Temple.

The first defendant stated that he had
resided in Hongkong for the past two
years and was formerly employed by
the Peak Tramway Company. For the
past ten months, however, he had been
unemployed.

The second defendant said that he
arrived in the Colony from Tientsin
about two months ago and being
unable to secure employment, had
disappeared his savings.

His Worship committed both de-
fendants to the house of detention.

ARMY AGE LIMIT.

A recruiting officer, expressing his
personal opinion, said that the age limit
for the army will be raised to 45 or 50
before the summer comes. This possi-
bility was being considered at the end
of March, and it was regarded generally
as a foregone conclusion that all men
up to at least 45 will be required for
military service at home shortly.

In this connection the following sen-
tences from Mr. Bonar Law's speech on
the new Military Service Bill, are
significant:—

I do not pretend that the Bill will
meet all the needs of the situation.
We cannot make definite plans
until we know the extent to which the
National Service scheme will enable us
to get men for the army. But in the
meantime this step is necessary.

If the limit becomes 45 or 50 the men
for the army will be raised to 45 or 50
before the summer comes. This possi-
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military service at home shortly.

JAPAN'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

BARON DEN'S SPEECH IN KOBE.

The following is given by the "Japan
Chronicle" as the gist of the address
delivered by Baron Den, Minister for
Communications, at a reception held in
his honour at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe,
by people interested in the shipping
industry:—

GROWTH OF SHIPPING TRADE.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities
in Europe Japan's maritime trade stood
seventh in the world's list, but since the
beginning of the war it has made tremen-
dous progress. The mercantile fleet of
Great Britain, on the other hand,
seems to be suffering a great blow owing
to the relentless submarine warfare waged
by Germany. In the earlier stages of the
war the shipowners of Norway and the
United States, in common with their
Japanese confederates, shared large profits
by their ships, which travelled to all parts
of the world. At present, however,
Norwegian shipowners do not seem to be
reaping such large profits as they did at
first. The shipping trade in the United
States, on the other hand, has been mak-
ing phenomenal progress, and American
shipowners are evidently aiming at cap-
turing the maritime trade of the Pacific
as well as the Atlantic. This is a matter
that deserves the serious attention of the
Japanese, and they must be urged to do
their best for the development of Japan's
shipping trade. It may be remarked, in
passing, that the number of Japanese
time charterers engaged in trade in
European waters before the war was not
more than 100, but at present the number
of such Japanese ships is put at
about 50.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

According to the latest returns, the
amount of specie that has flowed into
Japan is estimated at more than 1,000
million yen. In other words, Japan's
export trade has been in a very pros-
perous condition. In these circumstances
it is not surprising that the insufficiency
of freight accommodation should be more
and more felt, despite the building of
new ships being pushed on with all
possible "speed." The only remedial
measures available in the circumstances
are the encouragement of shipbuilding
and the raising of freight rates. The
shipbuilding capacity of Japan has now
advanced to 300,000 tons, though it was
only 50,000 tons a few years ago. It is
thought, however, that any further
development of the industry will not be
possible for the present unless Japan is
enabled to obtain a less restricted supply
of shipbuilding materials.

EXPORT OF JAPANESE SHIPS.

There has been much discussion as
to the advisability or otherwise of per-
mitting the sale of steamers to foreign
countries. In my opinion, there is no
need for enacting a law for the purpose
of preventing the export of ships. If
Japan aspires to become a prominent
country in maritime trade, there is no
occasion for such a conservative policy as
the prohibition of the sale of ships to
foreign countries. Due care should,
however, be exercised not to part with
valuable ships at low prices, for the
demand for hold space will be accentuated.

BEST-SELLING PROSPECTS.

With regard to the prospects of the
shipping industry after the war, Marquis
Okuma expressed a pessimistic view at
a meeting of the Economic Investigation
Council last year. I am, however, of
opinion that there is no occasion for



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES FINAL.

TENN. COOPER HUNT and S. K. GREEN.

No. 52, Kowloon and WING PO KEE.

To-morrow (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m.

(Weather permitting)

WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Reserved Seats, \$1.00

Encloware, 50 cents

Bookings at MESSERS LTD.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON

having retired from our business,

his interest and responsibility ceased as

from 31st December, 1916.

MR. JOHN DUFFELL HUTCHISON

and MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE

will continue to carry on the business

in Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.,

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

TO LET.

ONE Vacancy, Best location,

"ROGATE & HARTING," Kow-

loon. Tel. 298 K.

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,

No. 18 Arbutnot Road,

ONE GRAND PIANO by

BLUTHNER & Co.

in splendid condition,

Also

ONE CAMERA on STAND.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 29, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

H.K. Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

Noon—"Star" Ferry Co's Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture at No. 10, Arbutnot

Road.

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraor-

dinary Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Girl Guides' Display in

St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 31—

5.15 p.m.—St. George's Society's

Meeting.

FRIDAY, June 1—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household

Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and

Hough's.

SUNDAY, June 3—

H. M. the King's birthday (1893).

Monday, June 4—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, June 5—

9.07 p.m.—Full Moon.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (each) per Copy.

in Japan is more easily realisable than such a service as Lord Montagu has outlined, which involves flying over many countries. We know what strong objections were entertained before the war to aviators of one country flying over the territory of another country, enabling them to spy out the fortifications of the land, and this objection must remain as the principal obstacle to an international aerial mail service; but we can certainly count upon the airship becoming an important auxiliary means of internal communication and transport in all countries after the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day—Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Shareholders in the "Star" Ferry Company are reminded of the meeting to-morrow at noon.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club will be held to-morrow at 5.15 p.m.

The Baden-Powell Girl Guides in Hongkong will give a display at half-past-five to-morrow afternoon in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.

Jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$604, belonging to a Chinese married woman, has been stolen by burglars from 236, Queen's Road Central.

The Crown rent due in respect of leased lands in Hongkong and Kowloon last year amounted to \$410,343.94. In addition the village rent roll amounted to \$3,534.40.

It is announced that Mr. Malcolm Watson has retired from the firm of Messrs. John D. Hutchison & Co., and that Mr. J. D. Hutchison and Mr. T. E. Pearce will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.

We are asked to mention that a meeting of the Past Students of St. Paul's College will be held to-morrow evening at the College Hostel at 7.30 p.m., and that all past students are heartily invited to attend.

It is stated in a Manila paper that the German steamer *Princess Alice* is found to have been damaged in the engine room by her late crew to a greater extent than it was at first believed, and she is not likely to be ready to sail till September or October.

A Chinese school girl, ten years of age, whilst on her way to church last Sunday morning, was attacked by a Chinese man and a Chinese boy, who stole two bangles, valued at twelve dollars, which she wore on her wrist, and then decamped.

The final of the Open Doubles Championship in the H.K. C.C. Tennis Tournament—Rev. Cooper Hunt and S. E. Green versus Ng See Kwong and Wong Po Keung—will be played to-morrow afternoon (w.p.), commencing at half-past-four, on the War Charities court.

A Chinese woman, 28 years of age, residing in Stanley street, Yau-mat, fell into the harbour from a Yau-mat launch yesterday and was rescued from drowning by the coxswain of the Yau-mat launch, *Wing Shing*. The rescued woman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

In the action brought in H. M. Supreme Court, Tientsin, by Mr. Edmund Backhouse against Dr. S. G. Kirby Gomez for \$10,800, Sir Haviland de Saumarez gave judgment for the defendant. Dr. Gomez was engaged by plaintiff as permanent medical attendant. Plaintiff alleged that there had been a breach of the contract and claimed \$10,800, being salary at \$1,200 per month for the months April to December, both inclusive, advanced to defendant, but which plaintiff alleged he had not earned. Dr. Gomez denied that there had been any breach of the contract. His Lordship, in giving judgment said: "I can only come to the conclusion that there is not such a breach of the contract as would entitle plaintiff to treat it as non-existent and to recover money which has been paid thereunder."

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A PORTUGUESE CHARGED WITH RESISTING ARREST.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a young Portuguese named Alvaro Augusto de Luz, a clerk, who resides at No. 1 Rose Terrace, Kowloon, was charged with resisting arrest and obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Inspector Gordon who made the arrest, deposed that whilst walking in Nathan Road, Kowloon, in company with his wife and a friend, at about 6.30 p.m. on the 27th instant, he saw two boys playing tennis on the sidewalk in front of No. 1, Rose Terrace, and noticed that several pedestrians had left the sidewalk because of the game. As the boys were obviously causing an obstruction, he informed them that they were not allowed to play tennis in the street and ordered them to discontinue their game. They then stopped playing, but no sooner had he turned his back and started down the road than they resumed their game. The witness turned, and seeing them again playing, for the second time ordered them to discontinue their game, shouting, "If you don't stop playing I'll have to lock you up."

It was then that the defendant (the boys' elder brother), who was on the verandah of No. 1 Rose Terrace, called down to the boys: "Never mind him; he has no right to stop you from playing." The boys, however, discontinued their game, but when the witness started along the road, they immediately began to play again.

When, for the second time, the witness turned and saw the boys again playing, he hurriedly returned to No. 1 Rose Terrace. The younger of the two boys ran into the house, but the older boy remained in the road. The witness then took hold of him by the arm, and after informing him that he (the witness) was a policeman, placed him under arrest. Whilst the boy struggled to free himself from the witness' hold, the defendant, greatly excited, rushed into the road from the verandah of the house and seizing the witness by the arm shouted: "It you don't let my brother go, I'll make you pay for this; you have no right to arrest my brother for playing in his own place."

When the witness informed the defendant that he was a policeman, the defendant replied that he did not care and used violent language to the witness. The defendant then ran into the house and the witness, with the boy in his custody, started along Peking Road toward the Tsim-tsu-tai Police Station. In Peking Road the defendant caught up with the witness and his prisoner and accompanied them to the Police Station. Upon the arrival of the trio in the charge room of the Police Station, the defendant accused the witness of unnecessary roughness in his handling of the prisoner, and because generally postreperous. When he finally used indecent language to the witness and attempted to interfere whilst witness was engaged in having his prisoner formally charged, the defendant was also taken into custody, and in company with his brother, was detained at the Police Station.

Mr. D'Almada (cross-examining): I put it to you, Inspector Gordon, that you did handle the boy very roughly, and took him by the throat.

Witness: I did not, I merely took him by the arm.

Mr. D'Almada: If you did not handle the boy roughly, then why, when in the charge room at the Police Station, did the defendant protest at your treatment of his brother?

Witness: The only reason I can suggest is that he objected to his brother being searched. I may add that I have never seen a boy in this Colony with more cheek than the defendant had.

Evidence was then given by the defendant, who testified that whilst he was in his house at No. 1 Rose Terrace, at about 6.30 on the 27th instant, he heard his brother call to him from the verandah of the house and saw his brother in the road, struggling in the custody of a man, who, at that time, he did not know was Inspector Gordon.

His Worship: What? You did not know Inspector Gordon?

Defendant: No, Your Worship.

His Worship: You'll have a hard time making me believe that you know Mr. D'Almada: Inspector Gordon was then in multi, Your Worship, and furthermore, the defendant is not in the Police Reserve; he is a Volunteer.

The defendant then stated that he followed Inspector Gordon and his brother to the Police Station in order to bail his brother out. Whilst there he protested at his brother being searched.

and, in consequence, was pushed into the charge room by Inspector Gordon and placed under arrest. He then asked permission to communicate with his family, but this privilege was denied him. After Inspector Gordon had left the Police Station, however, Sergeant Lannigan permitted him to send a message to his sister and his father then came to the Police Station and the two prisoners were released on bail.

The next witness called was Eduardo de Luz, the sixteen-year-old brother of the defendant, (who, as stated in yesterday's edition, was fined one dollar for playing tennis in Nathan Road, Kowloon). His evidence corroborated the story of the arrest as related by the defendant.

Evidence was then given by Sergeant Lannigan and the Chinese interpreter of the Tsim-tsu-tai Police Station, and after Mr. D'Almada had addressed the magistrate, His Worship imposed a fine of fifteen dollars.

"IGNORANT OF THE LAW."

A Chinese passenger on a steamer from Singapore, brought before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning on the charge of being in unlawful possession of thirteen tools of prepared opium, pleaded ignorance of the law.

Inspector Widden, however, informed the magistrate that the defendant had come ashore in a sampan, and landed near the Wing Lok Wharf. There his baggage was searched, and the contraband drug found concealed in a false bottom of one of his baskets.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000, and in default of payment sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

AN INDIGNANT "GO-BETWEEN."

Two Chinese women, charged with lighting in Chung Ching street, West Point, were brought before Mr. Wood this morning.

Inspector O'Sullivan explained to the magistrate that the first defendant had played the part of a successful go-between for the second defendant in arranging her marriage, but had not been paid for her services. As remuneration did not appear to be forthcoming an altercation arose between the two defendants which finally developed into a fist encounter in Stanley Street, much to the delight of a large crowd of spectators. As the two combatants entirely ignored the Indian police constable, who appeared on the scene and ordered them to desist, it was necessary for him to take both the women into custody.

His Worship fined each defendant three dollars, and cautioned them against a repetition of the offence.

LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, an unemployed coolie was charged with the larceny of four steel plates, which he was alleged to have stolen from the Docks at Hungghom.

The defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective whilst walking in Reclamation street, Yau-mat, with the stolen plates tied around his waist. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

To-morrow is the United States Memorial Day when impressive services are held in the cemeteries in honour of the nation's dead. At Shanghai the American Company S. Y. C. has charge of the arrangements. Although it is not possible to land a large naval contingent this year, the U. S. Navy will be represented by a company of men under a naval officer. The naval contingent and the American Company will leave the Race Course at 8.30 a.m., escorted by a squad of mounted police, and accompanied by the full Municipal Band, and will march thence to the Bubbling Wall Cemetery. At 8 a.m. the exercises will be opened in front of the chapel of the cemetery by Mr. Sammons, U. S. Consul-General. After a brief programme of speeches and music the American Company will fire volleys over the graves of American dead, and a bugler will sound "taps," that impressive last call given over the graves of the nation's dead. The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. D. W. Lyon, D.D., of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China. Dr. Lyon, who came to China over twenty years ago, was recently given the honorary doctor's degree by Worcester (Ohio) University.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR it is a time when you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this instant and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATION ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. DODWELL NOMINATED TO FILL TEMPORARY VACANCY.

A general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council, during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and there were present the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. E. V. D. Parr (Committee), Mr. A. B. Lowe (Acting Secretary), and about 40 of the members of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had been called to elect a representative to take the place of Mr. Holyoak who had been called away from the Colony for three or four months on important business matters. Important legislation was pending and it was felt to be undesirable that the Chamber should be without a representative. As there was only one nomination the vote could be taken by a show of hands.

Mr. G. T. Edkins said:—Gentlemen, I have pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell as representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Few words are needed on this occasion, but I would like to say that I have every confidence that Mr. Dodwell will appeal to you as a fitting representative of the Chamber of Commerce.

He is at present Vice-Chairman and therefore Acting Chairman of the Chamber, with the Committee of which he has been actively associated for some years, and I can testify that his work on the Committee is very highly valued by his fellow Committee Members. Mr. Dodwell's position in the business community is well-known to you. As head of one of the Colony's leading mercantile and shipping firms, and a prominent member of the Directors' Board of institutions like the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Dock Company, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, the Wharf Company, he is constantly in touch with the leading questions of the day, and his activities in those interests can only tend to a wise outlook in the problems which arise before the community.

His Excellency the Governor has indicated that he desires that the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council should be maintained at this time, and that legislation may possibly come before the Council on which he would wish to have the views of the Chamber. I am sure the Chamber is happy to respond to this wish. In nominating Mr. Dodwell to the vacant seat we shall do so with every assurance that in representing this Chamber he will view the questions of the day with single-minded purpose and with disinterested and broad-minded judgment to secure the well-being and prosperity of this Colony in its various interests affecting people and prospects. I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell to represent this Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Mr. N. J. Stubb said he had much pleasure in seconding the proposal. He did not think he could add more than to say that he fully endorsed what Mr. Edkins had said.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, I would like to explain that my colleagues on this Committee have nominated me to fill Mr. Holyoak's place because I happen to be Vice-Chairman. For me to have actively sought election, would, I feel, have been presumptuous on my part. Although I bear the name and represent one of the oldest firms in the Far East, in point of view of years I am nearly if not quite the youngest member of your Committee. In point of view of residence out here there is no doubt about it. There is, only one qualification I possess to represent you. It has developed since the war. It is a keen sense of the responsibility resting on every business man to take a deeper interest in public affairs than we used to. It is our duty to take our part in the unravelling of the great trade problems that are arising now, and that will arise in endless numbers after the war, because, on the solution of those problems will depend whether we do or do not reap the full harvest of victory in this war. If you do me the honour of electing me—and I am afraid, Gentlemen, you have little option in the matter—I will do my best, guided by the Committee to protect your interests and carry on during Mr. Holyoak's absence. I do not purpose taking up an aggressive attitude with the Government. One would think from the Press of the neighbouring ports, North and South, that this Committee and its representative were in a constant state of friction with the Government. Such an idea is foolish and need contradiction. Our constitutional conditions are such that a little heart-burning—a little soreness—upon occasions is inevitable, but those occasions are few and far between.

and they do not in the smallest degree affect the very close and friendly relations existing between this Chamber and the Government. With these few words, Gentlemen, I leave myself in your hands.

The motion was then put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the adjourned case in which Ip Fuk claimed the sum of \$227.50 from Ng Chan Shi was resumed.

The Plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant for the marriage of her daughter to the plaintiff in consideration of the latter paying the former a sum of money. The defendant refused to carry out the contract and the plaintiff therefore claims the refund of the sum paid to defendant, viz.:—\$210, and the sum of \$17.50, expenses incurred.

At the original hearing, Mr. Agassiz, appearing for the plaintiff, stated that when the defendant found that her daughter was to be a concubine, the plaintiff already being married according to Chinese custom, the defendant refused to either carry out the contract or refund the money paid her by plaintiff.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson, appearing for the defendant, argued that the contract was illegal. The Court could not uphold the contract to be legal because the English law holds polygamy illegal. His Lordship held that the Court recognised Chinese custom as lawful.

Mr. Agassiz said that the Court was entitled to recognise Chinese custom and quoted precedents.

After arguing this point at some length his Lordship noted the objections and then proceeded to take the evidence.

Ip Fuk, the plaintiff, went into the witness box and gave evidence of the arrangement for the marriage with the defendant's daughter and the payment of the money.

After hearing further evidence, His Lordship suggested that the parties should endeavour to come to some arrangement.

The plaintiff said that he was quite willing to marry the defendant's daughter. The defendant, however, stated that her daughter took exception to the plaintiff's personal appearance, and that she would sooner jump into the sea than marry the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

THE NEW PREMIER.

PEKING, May 28.
Li King-hi, the President's nominee for the Premiership has been approved by Parliament by 358 votes.

PEKING, May 29.
The nomination of Li King Hi as Premier has been approved by the Senate.

Many of the provincial authorities have wired expressing the hope of an early formation of this Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANDATE.

A QUESTION OF COUNTER SIGNATURE.

PEKING, May 29.
A certain section of the members of Parliament have suggested an impeachment on account of the recent mandate, which dismissed the Premier, not being signed by the Premier.

Tuan Ki-sui has despatched circulars and telegrams to the various provinces stating that the Presidential mandate of May 23, respecting his dismissal and Dr. Wu Ting-fang's appointment as acting Premier, was not countersigned by himself, as it should have been, according to law; therefore, he could take no responsibility for the consequences in this connection.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has also sent out circular telegrams explaining that the procedure in dismissing Tuan is not in any way illegal, for the 34th Article in the Constitution gives the President power to appoint or dismiss civil and military officials, and although, according to Article 45, mandates should be countersigned by the Cabinet Ministers, there is no provision for the counter-signing of a mandate by a retiring Premier, and therefore it is quite proper for him (Dr. Wu Ting-fang) to countersign the mandate as acting Premier.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

VICTORY DIVISION.

Friday, June 1st.

5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice.

(Ed.) E. BARNES.

Officer in Charge of District.

and they do not in the smallest degree affect the very close and friendly relations existing between this Chamber and the Government.

With these few words, Gentlemen, I leave myself in your hands.

The motion was then put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

